

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (Previously Presented): A repair structure for a liquid crystal display having a substrate, comprising:

a scan line on the substrate;

a data line crossing the scan line and having first, second, and third segments, wherein the second segment is electrically isolated from the first and third segments and located at a portion where the scan line and the data line overlap; and

a repair pattern electrically isolated from the second segment and electrically connecting the first segment with the third segment of the data line, wherein the repair pattern bypasses to pixel electrodes adjacent to the data line and has a portion overlapping the pixel electrodes.

Claim 2 (Canceled).

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): The repair structure according to claim 1, wherein a portion of the pixel electrodes overlapped the repair pattern is electrically isolated from other portions of the pixel electrodes.

Claim 4 (Original): The repair structure according to claim 1, wherein the repair pattern is formed along an upper portion of the data line.

Claim 5 (Original): The repair structure according to claim 1, further comprising an insulating material formed between the first and second segments of the data line and the second and third segments of the data line.

Claim 6 (Original): The repair structure according to claim 1, wherein the repair pattern has a "[" shape.

Claim 7 (Original): The repair structure according to claim 1, wherein the repair pattern has an "I" shape.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): The repair structure according to claim 1, wherein the repair pattern is formed of metal.

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): A repair structure for a liquid crystal display having a substrate, comprising:

a ~~first one of a~~ data line and a ~~scan line~~ on the substrate;
a ~~second one of a~~ data line and a scan line crossing the ~~first one of a~~ data line
~~and a scan line~~ and having first, second, and third segments, wherein the second segment is electrically isolated from the first and third segments by an insulating material and is located at a portion where the ~~second one of a~~ data line and a scan line and the ~~first one of a~~ data line and a ~~scan line~~ overlap; and

a repair pattern electrically isolated from the second segment and electrically connecting the first segment with the third segment of the ~~second one of a data line and a scan line~~, wherein the repair pattern bypasses to pixel electrodes adjacent to the ~~second one of a data line and a scan line and has a portion overlapping the pixel electrodes~~.

Claim 10 (Canceled).

Claim 11 (Canceled).

Claim 12 (Currently Amended): The repair structure according to claim 9, wherein the repair pattern is formed along an upper portion of the ~~second one of a data line and a scan line~~.

Claim 13 (Canceled).

Claim 14 (Canceled).

Claim 15 (Original): The repair structure according to claim 9, wherein the repair pattern has an "I" shape.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): The repair structure according to claim 9, wherein the repair pattern is formed of metal.

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): A method of repairing a liquid crystal display having a plurality of scan lines and data lines which are arranged to cross each other, the method comprising the steps of:

electrically isolating a portion of the data lines that are short circuited with the scan lines where the data lines and scan lines are overlapped, thereby forming first, second, and third segments of the data lines, wherein the isolated portion is the second segment;

forming contact holes over each of the first and third segments of the data lines;

forming a repair pattern electrically connecting the first and third segments of the data lines through the contact holes, wherein the repair pattern is electrically isolated from the scan lines; and

forming an insulating material to fill portions between the first and second segments of the data lines and between the second and third segments of the data lines.

Claim 18 (Original): The method according to claim 17, wherein the step of electrically isolating a portion of the data lines is carried out by a laser.

Claim 19 (Original): The method according to claim 17, wherein the contact holes are formed by using a laser.

Claim 20 (Canceled).

Claim 21 (Original): The method of claim 17, wherein the repair pattern is formed by laser induced chemical vapor deposition.

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): A method of repairing a liquid crystal display having a plurality of scan lines and data lines which are arranged to cross each other, the method comprising the steps of:

electrically isolating a portion of the scan lines that are short circuited with the data lines where the data lines and scan lines are overlapped, thereby forming first, second, and third segments of the scan lines, wherein the isolated portion is the second segment;

forming contact holes over each of the first and third segments of the scan lines;

forming a repair pattern electrically connecting the first and third segments of the scan lines through the contact holes, wherein the repair pattern is electrically isolated from the data lines; and

forming an insulating material to fill portions between the first and second segments of the scan lines and between the second and third segments of the scan lines.

Claim 23 (Original): The method according to claim 22, wherein the step of electrically isolating a portion of the scan lines is carried out by a laser.

Claim 24 (Original): The method according to claim 22, wherein the contact holes are formed by using a laser.

Claim 25 (Canceled).

Claim 26 (Original): The method of claim 22, wherein the repair pattern is formed by laser induced chemical vapor deposition.

Claim 27 (Canceled).